protection of the revenue and compliance with the Customs laws and any other laws enforced by the Customs Service.

[T.D. 81-240, 46 FR 45130, Sept. 10, 1981]

### § 151.3 Disclosure of examination packages.

Information as to the particular packages which will be examined shall not be made available to the importer, his agent, or any person other than Customs officers necessarily concerned, until the merchandise has arrived within the limits of the port of entry.

#### §151.4 Time of examination.

Imported merchandise shall not be opened, examined, or inspected until it has been entered under some form of entry for consumption or warehouse, except in the following cases:

- (a) Official Government examination and sampling. Authorized employees of the Customs Service, Food and Drug Administration, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Public Health Service, or other Government agency may for official purposes examine or take samples of merchandise for which entry has not been filed, including merchandise being released under a special permit for immediate delivery.
- (b) Perishable merchandise, benzenoid chemicals, and merchandise received without an invoice. An application by the importer to examine merchandise, whether or not covered by an entry for transportation in bond or for exportation, may be granted by the port director, under the conditions listed in § 151.5, in the following cases:
- (1) Examination of perishable merchandise is desired solely to determine its condition. This is not limited to a single examination, and there is no objection to incidental display to prospective buyers during the examination.
  - (2) [Reserved]
- (3) The importer has been unable to obtain the required documents or information to make the necessary entry, and examination of the merchandise is required to obtain information for the preparation of a pro forma invoice to be used in making entry.

- (c) Examination of merchandise entered for transportation under bond or for exportation—(1) Examination, sampling, weighing or emergency operation. As a bona fide incident to exportation or further transportation, the importer of merchandise entered or withdrawn for transportation under bond or for exportation may, upon written application to the port director supported by a valid business reason for the request, be permitted to examine, sample, weigh, or subject his merchandise to an operation required by reason of an emergency, provided that any operation performed on the merchandise does not constitute a manufacture, and that §151.5 is complied with. For conditions governing transshipment and emergency access to the shipment by the carrier, see §18.3 of this chapter.
- (2) Nonemergency operation. In cases not involving an emergency, an operation not constituting a manufacture may be permitted under the conditions listed in paragraph (c)(1) of this section if neither the protection of the revenue nor the proper conduct of Customs business requires that the operation be done in a Customs bonded warehouse, provided that the importer's written application for such operation is approved by the port director.

[T.D. 73–175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 95–99, 60 FR 62733, Dec. 7, 1995; T.D. 97–82, 62 FR 51771, Oct. 3, 1997]

# §151.5 Conditions for examination prior to entry.

Examination, sampling, weighing, or operation upon merchandise at the importer's request prior to entry for consumption or warehouse, as provided for in §151.4 (b) and (c), shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The operation permitted shall be executed under Customs supervision;
- (b) If the merchandise is in possession or joint possession of a carrier or container station operator, the concurrence of such carrier or operator shall be obtained; and
- (c) The Government shall be reimbursed for the compensation, computed in accordance with §24.17(d) of this

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chapter, and other expenses of the Customs officer or employee supervising the action permitted.

 $[\mathrm{T.D.}\ 73{\text -}175,\ 38\ \mathrm{FR}\ 17470,\ \mathrm{July}\ 2,\ 1973,\ \mathrm{as}$  amended by T.D. 95–99, 60 FR 62733, Dec. 7, 1995]

### §151.6 Place of examination.

All merchandise will be examined at the place of arrival, unless examination at another place is required or authorized by the port director in accordance with §151.7 or §151.15 of this part. Except where the merchandise is required by the port director to be examined at the public stores, the importer shall bear any expense involved in preparing the merchandise for Customs examination and in the closing of packages.

[T.D. 84–152, 49 FR 29374, July 20, 1984, as amended by T.D. 93–6, 58 FR 5606, Jan. 22, 1993]

# § 151.7 Examination elsewhere than at place of arrival or public stores.

The port director may require or authorize examination at a place other than the place of arrival or the public stores, such as at the importer's premises or at a centralized examination station under §151.15 of this part. If examination at a place other than at the place of arrival or the public stores is authorized it will be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Sealing of packages. If examination is to be made at the importer's premises or other place not under the control of Customs, the port director may require the packages to be corded and sealed by a Customs officer before the packages are removed from the place of arrival. The packages shall be opened only in the presence of the Customs officer authorized to examine their contents.

(b) Preparation for Customs examination and closing of packages. Except when merchandise is required by the port director to be examined at the public stores, the importer shall arrange and bear any expense for preparation of the merchandise for Customs examination and closing of packages.

(c) Reimbursement of expenses outside port limits. If the place of examination is not located within the limits of a port of entry or at a Customs station at which Customs is permanently located, whether or not that location is the place of arrival, the importer shall pay any additional expenses, including actual expenses of travel and subsistence but not the salary during regular hours of duty of the examining officer. However, no collection will be made if the total amount chargeable against one importer for one day amounts to less than 50 cents. If the total amount chargeable amounts to 50 cents or more but less than \$1, a minimum charge of \$1 will be made.

(d) Bond for removal from Customs custody. Before permitting the removal of merchandise for examination elsewhere than at the public stores, wharf, or other place under the control of Customs, the port director shall require the importer to execute a bond on Customs Form 301, containing the bond conditions set forth in §113.62 of this chapter.

[T.D. 73–175, 38 FR 17470, July 2, 1973, as amended by T.D. 84–152, 49 FR 29374, July 20, 1984; T.D. 84–213, 49 FR 41186, Oct. 19, 1984; T.D. 93–6, 58 FR 5606, Jan. 22, 1993]

### §151.8 Examination after assembly.

(a) Application by importer. Upon application by the importer, machinery, altars, shrines, and other articles which must be set up or assembled prior to examination may be examined at the mill, factory, or other suitable place after being assembled.

(b) Conditions applicable. The importer shall comply with the conditions set forth in §151.7 (b) through (d). The port director may also require that a deposit be made of the estimated additional expense. The packages need not be corded and sealed in accordance with §151.7(a), but the port director may make such preliminary examination as he deems necessary to identify the merchandise with the invoice.

(c) Removal of merchandise and notification of assembly. After the bond required by §151.7(d) has been filed and any necessary preliminary examination has been made, the port director may permit the merchandise to be removed to the place at which it is to be assembled for examination. Within 90 days after such removal, unless an extension has been applied for and granted by the port director, the importer